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shows that they had no intention of fighting against Ariovistus, who was in the land of the Sequani.

The difficulty of Caesar's position at the end of his governorship is rightly emphasized by Sig. Ferrero. Deserted by Pompey, who had accepted from the conservatives the office of sole consul for 52, Caesar found that a reaction had set in against him and his policy of imperialism. The Italian public could not understand why the war in Gaul lasted so long. Largesses and banquets failed to restore his prestige, and even his Commentaries, calculated to show the Romans that the Proconsul of Gaul was a capable and merciful general, failed to arouse confidence in him. At the outbreak of the Civil War Caesar was generally discredited and despised.

The author then shows that Caesar was most reluctant to fight with Pompey and the conservatives, and that the war was due to the machinations of a few politicians. These men, blinded by their hatred for Caesar, caused the Senate to reject all advances from him, and forced Pompey to assume command of the troops in Italy. Yet it may be doubted whether Caesar was really so unwilling to engage in war. A man of his keen penetration must have realized the futility of his overtures of peace, and must have recognized that war was inevitable. Sig. Ferrero's estimate of the two leaders is a healthy reaction against that of Mommsen. He deals sympathetically with the shortcomings of Pompey, and is fully aware of the weaknesses of Caesar. He rightly shows that after the Civil War the Director was no longer equal to the task of accomplishing what he had begun. Worn out by a multiplicity of cares, and often nervous and irritable, he now offended the Romans by a tactless act, now sought to win them by some wise reform or some grandiose project such as the scheme for the conquest of Parthia. But none of these measures could save him, for Caesar was not a great statesman, but only the greatest demagogue of history (Italian version, 2. 514).

Sig. Ferrero's work is characterized by keen insight and vivid historical imagination. He has seen through masses of misleading details, and has used his knowledge of the political and social conditions of to-day to illuminate the fragmentary record of Rome, and has produced a work which is invaluable to all who are interested in the history of Antiquity.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

DAVID MAGIE, JR.

SUMMER MEETING AT CAMBRIDGE

The Summer Meeting of the University Extension movement, held at Cambridge during last July and August, afforded such a unique opportunity for classical students that it seemed a pity it had not been more widely advertised among American colleges. Very few Americans, apparently, were present, which would certainly not have been the case

if the advantages offered had been more widely known. It seems therefore worth while to state thus far in advance that next year's summer meeting will be held at Oxford in August, and that the subject will be Mediaeval and Modern Italy—less interesting, no doubt, to most readers of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* than this year's subject, Ancient Greece. Other courses of lectures were, of course, included, in science, economics, hygiene, education, and other subjects, but these were offshoots from the general scheme, in which four or five lectures each day dealt with Greek literature, history, geography, art, archaeology, or philosophy. Nor were these lectures merely popular; to guarantee their quality it is only necessary to mention the names of the lecturers—Professor Jackson, Professor Ridgeway, Dr. Verrall, Miss Jane Harrison, Dr. Arthur Evans, Professor R. C. Bosanquet, Professor Waldstein, Mr. Cornford, and many others of like eminence, but too many to enumerate.

Professor Jackson gave a course of four lectures entitled *Some Aspects of Greek Thought*; the first lecture was devoted to the early philosophers, the second to Socrates, the third to Plato, and the fourth to Aristotle, in which he marvellously contrived to give—*experto crede*—the substance of the course of lectures he delivers in preparation for the paper on Greek philosophy now included in the first part of the *Classical Tripos*. Even apart from the value of the lectures, it was a great pleasure to come in closer contact with Professor Jackson's delightful personality, and to write down some of his *obiter dicta*, e. g., "Plato's views of women were based on abstract principles of justice; all he knew of contemporary women must have been entirely opposed to this; therefore his abstract sense of justice must have been strong".

Professor Ridgeway gave six lectures on *The Making of Greece*, beginning with the material remains of the stone and bronze ages, and ending with the Dorians and the beginnings of classical Greece.

Dr. Verrall's subject was *The Oracle of Delphi in relation to Greek Tragedy*. His first and third lectures, dealing with Aeschylus and Euripides, while including some new material, dealt largely with questions already familiar to those who know his books, but the second, on Sophocles, was mainly new, for, curiously enough, Dr. Verrall has published almost nothing on Sophocles except the chapter he contributed to the *Life of Sir Richard Jebb*, in which he confined himself mainly to the Philoctetes and the Trachinians. In the lecture Dr. Verrall devoted a large space to the *Electra*, and the extraordinary skill with which in that play Sophocles disengages the story as a story and makes it the center of emotional interest, waving away the moral question of matricide. He also dealt with the *Oedipus Tyrannus*, and read the wonderful chorus in which the search for the

unknown murderer is described, giving much delight to his audience thereby, even though a large proportion of them must have known no Greek.

Miss Jane Harrison (who has been pronounced by high authority as the best of all models for would-be lecturers) gave two illustrated lectures on Greek vases, which were among the most popular in the course. She herself called the lectures merely elementary, but it may safely be conjectured that those of her hearers who knew most before learned most from them. Dr. Arthur Evans gave an account of the discoveries in Crete, brought up to date, and well illustrated by lantern slides, many of which had not been shown before. Among these was the wonderful bull's head, with nostrils inlaid with shell, and eyes of crystal with iris painted underneath, described in his communication to the London Times of Thursday, August 27th, and also the shrine from Hagia Triada, on which a priestess is depicted with an altar and pillar with the double axe. Professor Bosanquet gave two lectures on Some Results of Recent Excavations in Greece; the first dealt with temples and religious festivals; the second with cities and city life, starting from the Cretan cities and going down to the Hellenistic period, of which three typical cities were taken—Priene, a model town, laid out by Alexander about 330 B. C., Pergamum, the seat of wealthy princes, and Delos, a cosmopolitan sea-port. Professor Waldstein dealt with the art of Pheidias and Polycleitus. The title given to Mr. Cornford's three lectures—perhaps not entirely a happy one—was From Saga to History. The third lecture, on Thucydides, in the main covered the same ground as Mr. Cornford's well-known book, but the two earlier ones dealt with Herodotus and Epic, and Herodotus and Tragedy respectively. The second lecture was perhaps the most brilliant and interesting dealing with the stories in Herodotus that have a dramatic plot, of which Mr. Cornford took the fall of Croesus as an example, and subjected it to an exhaustive analysis.

Enough has already been said to show how much was enjoyed by those who spent a month at the summer meeting this year, or even by those who only came for one of the two fortnights into which it was divided, but many other lectures ought to be mentioned—Prof. Grant and Mr. Kaines Smith on various periods of Greek history, Mr. Yule Oldham and Mr. Hannah on Greek geography, Mr. Kaines Smith on Greek religion and Greek art, Mr. A. B. Cook on Greek architecture, Mr. Langdon-Davies on Homer, Dr. Rouse on the Greek World after the Roman Conquest, and on Ancient Survivals in Modern Greece, and Mr. Wicksteed on Aristotle's influence in the Middle Ages. There must not be omitted, also, a most interesting section on theology, in which Prof. Swete gave two lectures on the Septuagint, Prof. Stanton one on The Spread of the Greek Language

and Literature in relation to the early History of Christianity, and one on the Christian apologists of the second century, two by Prof. Inge on Gnosticism, and many others. Many students came expressly for the lectures in economics, especially Prof. Chapman's, and there was a large contingent of foreign students, some of whom seemed to find their pleasure and profit in hearing lectures in the English language, irrespective of the subjects treated. Some of the lectures were more especially designed for foreign students, such as Dr. Breul's on the University of Cambridge, and one by Mrs. Sidgwick, Principal of Newnham College, on Colleges for Women at the Universities.

G. M. HIRST

BARNARD COLLEGE

THE NEW YORK LATIN CLUB, 1908-1909

The first luncheon of the New York Latin Club will take place on Saturday, November 21, at the Marlborough Hotel, at twelve o'clock noon. The Club is fortunate in having a very attractive program for this season. It is to be addressed at its first meeting by Professor Thomas D. Goodell of Yale University, whose subject has the stimulating title, Some Present Aspects of the Question. Members of the Club are strongly urged not merely to attend themselves, but to bring their friends, particularly those who are interested in Greek, because, while Professor Goodell is going to talk on the general aspects of classicism, he is particularly well known as a teacher of Greek and an investigator of Greek music and literature. Those who expect to attend should notify Mr. J. Clarence Smith, 430 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, as soon as possible.

The second meeting of the Club, on February 27, will be addressed by Professor John C. Kirtland of Phillips Exeter Academy. Professor Kirtland is well-known to all secondary teachers of Latin by his editions, and it is hoped that he will give us the impressions that he has received from his trip of examination to the great English schools which he is just about to undertake.

The last meeting, on May 22, will be addressed by Professor Samuel Ball Platner of Western Reserve University. Professor Platner is well known for his studies in archaeology and his important book on The Topography and Monuments of Ancient Rome, and it is hoped that he will address us on some topic of an archaeological nature.

It is evident from this program that the Club is not to be regarded in any narrow sense as restricted only to Latin, but as exemplifying the truth of the famous remark that Terence has immortalised: *Homo sum, nihil humani a me alienum puto.*